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Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Ireland*

The present report is a summary of 49 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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I. Information provided by the national human rights institution of the State under review accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

1. Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC) indicated that, since the previous UPR and acceptance of recommendations on ratifications,[2] Ireland had not ratified[3] CRPD, OP-CRPD, OP-CAT, OP-ICESCR, OP-CRC-SC and ICPPED.[4]

2. IHREC welcomed the establishment of an Inter-Departmental Committee on Human Rights to "assist progress towards ratification of key international human rights treaties and reporting to United Nations and Council of Europe human rights monitoring bodies".[5] IHREC noted the Law Reform Commission's examination of the application of international obligations in domestic law and awaited its recommendations.[6]

3. IHREC observed that two referenda were held on children's rights,[7] and same-sex civil marriage.[8] IHREC noted that the Convention on the Constitution recommended amending the Constitution to strengthen the protection of economic, social and cultural rights. IHREC recommended reforming the Constitutional provisions relating to women (Article 41.2), the equality guarantee (Article 40.1), through a referendum, and the offence of blasphemy (Article 40.6.1).[9]

4. IHREC noted that the 2014 Act established a new Paris Principle compliant Commission, which enjoyed increased institutional independence and accountability to Parliament.[10] The 2014 Act introduced a positive human rights and equality duty on public bodies.[11] IHREC offered itself as an element of the national mechanisms under CRPD and OP-CAT, with matching allocations of resources.[12]

5. While welcoming the establishment of a Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Human Rights, IHREC noted its limited mandate and recommended that its remit consider the full range of human rights and equality issues across all government departments.[13]

6. IHREC regretted the lack of progress on developing a national human rights action plan and recommended that a human rights and equality plan be advanced.[14]

7. According to IHREC, it was unclear how the Office for Promotion of Migration Integration used collated statistics on racially motivated incidents to inform policy; and the provisions of the Prohibition on Incitement to Hatred Act 1989 were largely unused. It recommended putting in place a robust mechanism to monitor incidents of racism and renewal of the National Action Plan Against Racism; and a revision of the existing legal framework on racially motivated crime to ensure an effective law capable of deterring and prosecuting racially motivated offences.[15]

8. IHREC noted that overcrowding in prisons continued and progress to reduce "slopping out". IHREC welcomed the publication of the General Scheme of the Criminal Justice (Community Sanctions) Bill which proposed increasing the use of non-custodial community sanctions and urged that this law reform be prioritised to reduce overcrowding. IHREC welcomed improvements in the prisoner complaints system following recommendations by the Inspector of Prisons but reiterated its concern about the lack of an adequate and independent prison ombudsman for the independent investigation of complaints from prisoners. IHREC reiterated its concerns at the State's failure to put in place a timeframe for the achievement of the total separation of both remand and sentenced prisoners, juvenile and adult prisoners and detained immigrants and sentenced prisoners, respectively. It made recommendations.[16]

9. While welcoming progress made specifically to the General Scheme of the Reformed and Consolidated Domestic Violence Bill, IHREC recommended prioritizing legislative reforms to allow ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence; and providing adequate funding to refuges to comply with a Council of Europe recommendation.[17]

10. IHREC referred to the disproportionate impact of austerity and cuts in public spending as a result of the financial crisis on already disadvantaged groups: women, youth and migrants; and the negative impacts on migrants, asylum seekers, victims of domestic violence and Travellers and Roma from the on-going application of the Habitual Residence Condition. IHREC recommended that Ireland: review the adequacy of social welfare payments, particularly for persons with disabilities, older people and lone parents; review its guidelines implementing the 'right to reside' clause of the Habitual Residence Condition and provide adequate training to decision makers to prevent indirect discrimination in its application; ensure that affordable housing is available; and consider introducing rent limits and increasing rent supplement limits.[18]

11. IHREC endorsed recommendations made by various treaty monitoring bodies that Ireland take all necessary measures to revise its legal framework on abortion to ensure that it is in line with international human rights law.[19]

12. IHREC recommended giving priority to advancing the availability of community-based mental health services; amending the Mental Health Act 2001 to ensure adequate oversight of community-based services by the Mental Health Commission; and placing all individuals under the age of 18 years in age-appropriate facilities.[20]

13. Noting slow progress in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities, IHREC recommended priority commencement of key elements of the existing legislative framework for persons with disabilities; publishing without delay, the Comprehensive Employment Strategy for People with a Disability; ensuring consideration of the cost of living with a disability when reviewing rates for disability-related social welfare payments.[21]

14. IHREC recommended giving priority to reducing the barriers preventing members of the Traveller community enjoying equal access to adequate housing, education and health; taking further steps to progressively realise the right to culturally appropriate housing for Traveller families in consultation with each individual family; and priority recognition of Travellers as an ethnic minority.[22]

15. IHREC indicated that the system of Direct Provision on the rights of asylum seekers had been critiqued domestically, regionally and internationally due to: long delays in the determination of a protection claim, poor living conditions in direct provision centres, adverse impacts on health and well-being and the prohibition on asylum seekers working. IHREC observed that a Working Group Report to Government had recently issued important recommendations on Direct Provision that needed to be implemented; and recommended giving priority to legislative reform to introduce a single protection procedure; reconsidering the practice of accommodating potential victims of trafficking in Direct Provision centres; and strengthening the legislative framework relating to the identification of potential victims of trafficking.[23]

II. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations

16. Ombudsman for Children's Office (OCO) welcomed Ireland's ratification of OP-CRC-IC in September 2014.[24]

17. Referring to a noted UPR recommendation,[25] Joint Submission 3–Your Rights Right Now (JS3-YRRN) reported that Ireland ratified ILO Convention No.189 in 2015. Observing that, many domestic workers still faced severe exploitation,[26] JS3-YRRN recommended full implementation of that Convention.[27]

18. Amnesty International (AI) regretted that Ireland had not commenced enactment of legislation necessary to ratify ICPPED and CRPD.[28]

19. Free Legal Advice Centres (FLAC) welcomed Ireland's signature of OP-ICESCR in 2012. The Government failed to initiate an inter-departmental consultation, typically the first step towards ratification.[29] AI recommended ratification of OP-ICESCR.[30]

20. Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI) observed that Ireland had failed to ratify ICRMW and recommended establishing a working group for ratification.[31]

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

21. JS2 noted advancements with the 2015 referendum to extend civil marriage rights to same-sex couples.[32]

22. OCO welcomed as significant the inclusion of the best interests principle and children's right to be heard at the constitutional level, though the CRC had not been fully incorporated into Irish law, and made recommendations.[33]

23. Mercy Law Resource Centre (MLRC) reported that in the March 2014 Constitutional Convention, 85 percent supported strengthening the protection of economic, social and cultural rights with 84 percent specifically voting for the right to housing to be enshrined in the Constitution.[34] The ESC Rights initiative recommended incorporation of ICESCR into domestic law.[35]

24. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland immediately respond to outstanding recommendations from the Constitutional Convention,[36] and indicate which issues will be put to referendum and when.[37]

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

25. AI noted the exclusion of many economic, social and cultural rights from the enforcement functions and powers of the newly established national human rights institution.[38] JS3-YRRN noted that a national programme of human rights and equality education for civil and public servants had not been adopted.[39]

26. JS3-YRRN noted that Ireland had still not[40] adopted a National Human Rights Action Plan.[41] International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) recommended that human rights defenders be consulted and protected through such a plan.[42] While welcoming the current commitment to develop a national action plan to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, Trócaire recommended that Ireland conclude an effective and comprehensive plan and implement it, including by: introducing mandatory human rights due diligence for State-owned companies and ensuring remedy, by referring to international good practice.[43]

27. JS3-YRRN found two issues to be overarching: the lack of disaggregated data; and the impact of the economic crisis on human rights. JS3-YRRN recommended that human rights and equality impact assessments are incorporated into budgetary processes and that budgetary policy was based on disaggregated data. Ireland should integrate the framework of the Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights in decision-making as part of a long term anti-poverty strategy.[44] FLAC recommended that Ireland identify a social protection floor and ensure the protection of this core content at all times.[45]

28. JS3-YRRN recommended that the newly established Inter-Departmental Committee on Human Rights operate transparently and allow for meaningful engagement with civil society.[46]

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

29. AI welcomed the submission of a national interim report,[47] which JS3-YRRN consistently referred to.[48]

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

30. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland prioritize submission of its reports to CEDAW.[49]

2. Cooperation with special procedures

31. JS6 indicated that the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights visited Ireland and made recommendations to which the Government failed to respond by July 2014.[50]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

32. Various issues relating to the rights of women and to gender equality were raised including the historical abuse of women and children in medical[51] or institutional[52] care[53] during a time when bearing a child outside marriage carried significant social stigma.[54] JS3-YRRN stated that the gender pay gap margins had increased. No concrete actions had been taken to increase the number of women on corporate boards. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland ensure an independent review of the National Women's Strategy 2007-2016 and devise a consultative process on its successor.[55] National Travellers Women Forum (NTWF) suggested that such an independent review as proposed at the first cycle[56] include recommendations towards progress for Traveller women.[57]

33. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe reported that the police recorded 109 hate incidents occurring in 2013, of which 12 were sentenced. Out of the 109 incidents, two had anti-Semitic motivation, 17 had an LGBT motivation and the remaining 90 had racist and/or xenophobic bias.[58] European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (EU-FRA) reported that evidence of discriminatory ethnic profiling was found in Ireland.[59] Organization for Defending Victims of Violence echoed calls of Muslim minorities for the Government to address the root causes of hate crimes.[60]

34. Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre (PaveePoint) recommended that Ireland, as previously committed,[61] renew/introduce a new National Action Plan against Racism with strong civil society involvement in its development and implementation.[62]

35. JS3-YRRN recommended prioritizing measures to address the discriminatory impact of Section 37 (1) of the Employment Equality Act 1998; and to widening the grounds upon which discrimination is prohibited, including socio-economic status.[63]

36. Edmund Rice International (ERI) recommended revision of the age at which young people are deemed adults in Ireland's mental health service;[64] and appointment of more social workers to build trust with young people at risk.[65]

37. JS3-YRRN welcomed the enactment of legislation providing equal rights for same-sex couples to parenting of children and the enactment of the Gender Recognition Act 2015. JS3-YRRN recommended introduction of legislation: to regulate surrogacy, applying equally to same-sex and opposite-sex couples; and to ensure LGBTI persons are no longer discriminated against in pension provision.[66]

38. Age Action reported that the National Ageing Strategy was published in 2013 and recommended an implementation plan for that Strategy.[67] JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland: examine the impact of austerity measures to ensure support services are sufficiently resourced; introduce targeted measures to combat waiting times under the Nursing Home Support Strategy; and ensure that funding and allocation of home help hours matches demand.[68]

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

39. Global Legal Action Network submitted that the unconditional accreditation, in December 2014, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland – Medical University Bahrain ('RCSI-MUB') by the Irish Medical Council placed the Irish State in breach of international law, having regard to the occurrence of serious human rights violations, including torture, within the training hospitals used by RCSI-MUB.[69]

40. OCO observed that the legality of corporal punishment of children in Ireland was in violation of Article 17 of the European Social Charter and called for the implementation of previous UPR[70] and treaty body recommendations, prohibiting corporal punishment.[71] Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children noted reports from May 2015 that the "reasonable chastisement" defence would be reviewed.[72]

41. Irish Penal Reform Trust (IPRT) referred to prison conditions[73] as reportedly the principle human rights problem in Ireland.[74] While noting progress, IPRT recommended that Ireland expedite the work to bring the prison estate into line with international minimum standards, regarding overcrowding, cell sanitation, use of solitary confinement, lack of segregation between remand and convicted prisoners and the level of inter-prisoner violence.[75]

42. IPRT reported that the Inspector of Prisons had noted abuse of authority invested in prison officers and instigated a cultural review of the Irish prison system.[76] AI stated that it was vital that a national preventive mechanism be put in place[77] as required under OP-CAT and in line with accepted UPR recommendations.[78] IPRT recommended that such a Mechanism include a fully independent complaints mechanism, an Office of Prison Ombudsman and a strengthened Office of the Inspector of Prisons.[79]

43. St Patrick's Mental Health Services (SPMHS) reported on the documented prevalence of mental health problems in Ireland, including having the highest rate of female youth suicide in the European Union.[80] JS3-YRRN noted involuntary treatment and detention allowed under the Mental Health Act 2001 and non-consensual psychiatric medication and electroshock.[81] SPMHS recommended that Ireland amend the Mental Health Act 2001, as recommended by the Government established expert group to review the Act, and ensure it is fully compliant with international human rights standards.[82] While welcoming recommendations of the expert group report, Mental Health Reform (MHR-

Ireland) was concerned at a number of gaps in the review[83] and of the need for an independent body to be given a direct role in receiving, investigating and resolving complaints about mental health service delivery.[84] JS5-Disability-Ireland called for ensuring accountability in relation to those involved in perpetrating abuse on people with disabilities in residential services.[85]

44. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland sign and ratify the Istanbul Convention.[86] NTWF recommended taking account of Traveller women's issues and concerns to address domestic violence.[87] On access to justice, FLAC recommended removing the requirement for contributions for applicants at risk of domestic violence.[88]

45. Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI) recommended that a national action plan against trafficking be published and that the recommendations of regional/international monitoring bodies be implemented.[89] JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland develop a comprehensive victim identification and protection procedure with the involvement of civil society for the early identification of victims of trafficking.[90]

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

46. JS3-YRRN noted that, despite enactment of legislation offering an alternative to detention for not paying fines, 9,000 people were committed for such an offence in 2014. Ireland should increase and promote the use of existing alternatives to detention and continue to legislate for additional effective alternatives to detention.[91]

47. Regarding access to justice, FLAC recommended broadening the remit of the Legal Aid Board to include issues related to social welfare, housing and employment and ensuring adequate resourcing.[92]

48. Justice for Magdalenes Research (JFMResearch) reported that on 19 February 2013, the Irish Government issued a State apology to Magdalene survivors.[93] JS3-YRRN noted that the official report of the Inter-departmental Committee to establish the facts of State involvement with the Magdalen Laundries had been criticized for its narrow remit and ignoring survivors' testimonies.[94] JFMResearch referred to the report's inaccuracies in recording the length of stay in the laundries and to limitations of the ex-gratia redress scheme.[95]

49. Survivors of Symphysiotomy reported that symphysiotomy and pubiotomy were introduced as a medical experiment and survivor testimony showed that women were operated upon without their consent, in publicly funded Catholic hospitals.[96] JS3-YRRN highlighted that: Ireland published a review of symphysiotomy in July 2014, the terms of reference of which excluded survivor testimony; and there were reportedly severe difficulties for survivors' accessing redress.[97]

50. JS3-YRRN observed that following media reports from 2014 of mass graves at the sites of former Mother and Baby Homes, the Government established an independent Commission of Inquiry into the matter with full investigatory powers.[98] Adoption Rights Alliance (ARA) called for the broadening of the scope of investigations as they did not require identifying the remains of deceased infants and the true number of forced and illegal adoptions.[99]

51. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland implement full and independent inquiries into the practice of symphysiotomy and Magdalene laundries, leading, where wrongdoing is identified, to prosecutions; and abolish redress scheme waivers that prevent survivors from exercising their constitutional rights.[100]

52. European Committee of Social Rights (CoE-ECSR) concluded that the situation in Ireland was not in conformity with Article 17§1 of the Charter on the grounds that: the age of criminal responsibility was too low for some offences; and that young prisoners were not

always separated from adults.[101] OCO recommended that the age of criminal responsibility should be raised to 12 for all offences; and ensure that young people can only be detained at the new facility in Oberstown.[102]

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

53. JS4 recommended, inter alia, that the Government ensure that its communication surveillance laws, policies and practices adhere to international human rights law and standards, including the principles of legality, proportionality and necessity.[103]

54. ARA called attention to the reportedly closed and secret nature of the adoption system. A 2015 published Heads of Bill for an adoption information and tracing bill currently proposed that adopted people should sign a statutory declaration promising not to contact their natural mothers in exchange for access to their birth certificates.[104] ARA recommended the adoption of legislation to grant adopted people automatic access to their birth certificates and to all files, records documents and papers held within the State.[105]

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, and right to participate in public and political life

55. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland amend Article 40.6.1 of the Constitution to remove the offence of blasphemy from Irish law.[106]

56. Humanist Association of Ireland[107] and Atheist Ireland[108] raised concerns regarding the making of religious oaths, including when taking office. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland replace the religious oaths in Articles 12.8, 31.4 and 34.5 of the Constitution and all oaths in court with neutral declarations.[109]

57. FLAC and ISHR recommended amendment of the Charities Act 2009 to include the promotion of human rights as a charitable purpose.[110]

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

58. Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) noted the use of Competition Law to inhibit the right to collective representation for atypical workers.[111] ICTU and JS3-YRRN recommended that the Government implement reforms to properly protect the right of self-employed (including freelance/atypical) workers to collectively bargain.[112]

59. European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (CoE-ECRI) recommended the rationalisation of various procedures dealing with complaints concerning employment.[113]

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

60. Christian Aid Ireland recommended that tax and fiscal policy be grounded in the principles of human rights. Greater coherence across government departments was needed to ensure fiscal policies complied with Ireland's human rights obligations under international law and did not promote inequitable growth, further marginalize people and communities or create greater gender inequality.[114]

61. FLAC expressed concern: at legislation introduced in 2012 which permitted the State to recover 15% of a person's social welfare payment without his/her consent; and at age-related social welfare cuts increasing the vulnerability of people under the age of 26 to homelessness.[115] FLAC referred to the mortgage arrears crisis and the risk of people losing their homes and finding themselves in significant debt. In June 2015, some 98,137 mortgage accounts were in arrears.[116]

62. MLRC reported that there was no right to housing in Irish law and Ireland had opted out of Article 31 of the European Social Charter.[117] Threshold reported that Ireland was experiencing a housing crisis characterised by a chronic shortage of social and affordable housing, with marked increases in rent levels, repossession proceedings, and family homelessness.[118] JS3-YRRN stated that there was insufficient State emergency accommodation and under, the new Housing Assistance Payment, housing was provided through the private rental sector.[119]

63. JS3-YRRN noted that the procedure for eviction of local authority tenants changed in 2015. However, there was no State legal aid available for such cases. JS3-YRRN made recommendations.[120] Reporting on a new ground for the termination of tenancies,[121] Threshold recommended the introduction of legislative measures to increase security of tenure for tenants and to regulate the increase in rents; and that steps be taken to ensure that the non-payment of water charges will not result in the termination of tenancies.[122]

8. Right to health

64. JS3-YRRN referred to reported concerns on widening disparities between people with and those without private health insurance in accessing medical services. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland provide a concrete plan and timeline for the roll-out of universal healthcare; introduce targeted measures to combat overcrowding and waiting times: and introduce a common waiting list for treatment in publicly funded hospitals for private and public patients.[123]

65. According to JS2, Article 40.3.3 (the 8th Amendment) of the Irish Constitution, which equated a pregnant woman's life with continued foetal development, remained the single greatest impediment to access to abortion services.[124] JS3-YRRN indicated observed that, while the provisions of the 1861 Act that criminalised abortion had been repealed, the Protection of Life during Pregnancy Act in 2013 re-criminalised abortion, except where there was a risk to life,[125] imposing a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment.[126] Irish Family Planning Association (IFPA), indicated that the Guidance Document issued to medical practitioners on the implementation of the 2013 Act was entirely procedural and did not contain clinical guidance, regarding what constituted a "real and substantive" risk to the life of a pregnant girl or woman.[127] JS2 reported that current abortion laws resulted in flagrant inequality as women with financial resources and support could travel abroad to access appropriate health care.[128] JS3-YRRN emphasized that provision of information regarding abortion was strictly regulated and criminalised in certain circumstances by the Abortion Information Act 1995.[129] Pro Life Campaign,[130] ADF International[131] and Family & Life[132] provided information against expanding the availability of abortion and retaining the Constitutional protection of the right to life of the unborn child and protecting conscientious objection of medical personnel.

66. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland: repeal Article 40.3.3 of the Irish Constitution; decriminalise abortion by repealing sections 22 and 23 of the Protection of Life during Pregnancy Act in 2013; repeal the Abortion Information Act 1995; and provide a human rights compliant framework for abortion, in law and in practice.[133]

67. JS2 stated that evidence suggested that the implementation of sexuality education programmes across the Irish school system was patchy and inconsistent, with weak or non-existent mechanisms for holding schools accountable.[134]

9. Right to education

68. Council of Europe reported on cases against Ireland pending before the Committee of Ministers for supervision of their execution and that the main case revealing a structural

or general problem and requiring the adoption of general measures was the protection of children against sexual abuse in public schools.[135]

69. JS3-YRRN reported that 96 percent of primary schools had a religious patron with 89.6 percent of them under the patronage of the Catholic Church and recommended the acceleration of divestment programme for primary and post primary schools and ensure the widest availability of mutli and non-denominational schools[136] and increased investment in early childhood care and education to the current OECD average of 0.8 percent GDP at a minimum.[137]

70. Reporting its concerns at continued religious discrimination in schools,[138] Education Equality called for the: immediate repeal of s7(3)(c) of the Equal Status Act 2000; prohibition of all forms of religious discrimination in the education system, including in admissions and employment and within the school day; provision of adequate and appropriate alternatives to religious education and education in accordance with particular denominations; establishment of multi-denominational and non-denominational schools within a reasonable distance from all families; provision for effective opt-out procedures from all elements of indoctrination currently incorporated in school life; and repeal of Rule 68 of the Rules for National Schools 1965 and removal of the Integrated Curriculum, which requires that religious instruction be incorporated into all aspects of the school day and in the teaching of all subjects.[139] Other submissions dealing with freedom of religion in education included ADF International[140] and OCO.[141]

71. Concerned at the insufficient response to the issue of early school leaving,[142] ERI recommended that Ireland provide entry levels into trades through apprenticeship schemes.[143]

10. Persons with disabilities

72. JS5-Disability-Ireland reported that the current Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity Bill) 2013 did not fully accord with the right to legal capacity as set out in Article 12 of the CRPD. Enacting this long overdue legislation was essential in realising the Government commitment 2011–2016 that it would be developed in line with CRPD.[144]

73. JS5-Disability-Ireland considered it unacceptable that a growing number of younger people with disabilities were inappropriately placed in nursing homes and at the growing waiting lists for services, such as personal assistance and home help. JS5-Disability-Ireland recommended, inter alia, that medical cards be issued based on medical needs, not on income; a review of the Housing Adaptation Scheme be undertaken; and replacements be provided for the Mobility allowance and Motorised Transport Grant.[145]

74. JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland publish a roadmap of legislative reforms and set a concrete timeline for CRPD ratification; publish a plan for the full commencement of the EPSEN Act 2004, Disability Act 2005, and Citizens Information Act 2007; introduce a statutory transport subsidy scheme for people with disabilities; remove barriers to employment for people with disabilities.[146]

75. Irish Deaf Society[147] and JS3-YRRN[148] recommended that Ireland legislate to officially recognize the Irish Sign Language.

11. Minorities

76. PaveePoint called for the recognition of Travellers as a distinct ethnic group in Ireland without any further delay.[149] PaveePoint reported on the importance of an ethnic identifier for the collection of data and on the habitual residence condition as an obstacle to accessing social protection.[150]

77. Welcoming the establishment of the National Traveller Roma Inclusion Steering Group to revise the current Integration Strategy, PaveePoint recommended the development of a progressive Traveller Roma Inclusion Strategy with clear goals, indicators, timeframes and budget in partnership with Traveller/Roma organisations.[151] NTWF recommended that the Strategy include particular commitments for employment.[152]

78. EU-FRA reported that forced evictions remained a deep-seated problem with cases reported in 2013 in Ireland.[153] NTWF stated that Traveller Accommodation Budgets had been decimated and recommended ring-fenced funding and strengthening and broadening the remit and powers of National Traveller Accommodation Consultative Committee.[154] PaveePoint reported that life expectancy for Traveller men was 15.1 years less than the general population; infant mortality rate was 3.6 times higher; and the suicide accounted for 11% of Traveller deaths.[155] NTWF recommended the full implementation of All Ireland Traveller Health Study and reconvening of the National Traveller Health Advisory Committee.[156]

12. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

79. ICI noted that the General Scheme of the International Protection Bill contained provisions seeking to restrict family reunification entitlements and welcomingly identified the best interests of the child principle as a relevant consideration through not as the primary consideration.[157] JS3-YRRN recommended that Ireland amend the General Scheme of the International Protection Bill to address family reunification, best interests of the child and the legal framework for reception conditions.[158]

80. Referring to statelessness as a new issue, JS1 made recommendations, including introducing a statelessness determination procedure in compliance with international standards of due process which follows the guidance of UNHCR.[159]

81. Doras Luimni (DL) stated that in the Direct Provision system people seeking protection were accommodated in unregulated residential institutions managed by private contractors. The average length of stay was 4 years. 30 percent of all residents were children. The impact of the system had been heavily criticised by UN treaty bodies.[160]

82. JS3-YRRN noted that, in June 2015, the Report of the Direct Provision Working Group was published.[161] JS3-YRRN recommended that pending abolition, the direct provision system be significantly reformed, and the remit of the Ombudsman for Children be extended to include its oversight or alternative accommodation arranged by the Reception and Integration Agency.[162] JS6 recommended that the IHREC carry out an inquiry into the Direct Provision system.[163] DL recommended that Ireland legislate for the right to seek employment for asylum seekers nine months after lodging their initial application.[164]

83. ICI noted that there had been no comprehensive reform in the broader area of general immigration and residence[165] and that the immigration system remained based on ministerial discretion.[166] MRCI noted there were an estimated 26,000-30,000 undocumented migrants in Ireland and had advocated for the introduction of a regularization scheme.[167] JS3-YRRN recommended comprehensive immigration legislative reform, including greater protection to undocumented migrants.[168]

84. JS3-YRRN and Irish Translators' and Interpreters' Association referred to the negative impact of inconsistent interpretation standards in different settings, including for asylum seekers, and recommended the independent training and testing of interpreters.[169]

13. Right to development and environmental issues

85. Dóchas (Association of Irish Non-Governmental Development Organisations) recommended that the Government commit to steadily and continuously increasing ODA to reach the target of 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2020, and publish a timetable with interim targets.[170]

86. Dóchas recommended that Ireland analyse how such areas as trade, finance, taxation, energy and defence fit within human rights obligations and complement development goals, and take corrective or mitigating action as required.[171]

87. Reporting that Ireland's tax regime attracted significant criticism for enabling aggressive tax avoidance,[172] ActionAid Ireland recommended that double taxation treaties should include an anti-abuse clause, respect domestic taxation rates and be open for public consultation and prior parliamentary discussion.[173]

88. Noting that Ireland had signed the Geneva pledge on Human Rights and Climate Action,[174] Oxfam Ireland recommended that Ireland move rapidly to an economy based on energy efficiency and renewable energy.[175]

14. Human rights and counter-terrorism

89. Shannonwatch recommended that the Government review and if necessary strengthen legislation governing the search and inspection of suspected rendition flights.[176]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AA	Age Action, Dublin, Ireland;
ActionAid-Ireland	ActionAid Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
ADFInternational	ADF International, Geneva, Switzerland;
AI	Amnesty International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
ARA	Adoption Rights Alliance, Malahide Co., Dublin, Ireland;
Atheist-Ireland	Atheist Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
CAID-Ireland	Christian Aid Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
Dóchas	Dóchas- The Association of Irish Non-Governmental Development Organisations, Dublin, Ireland;
DL	Doras Luimni, Limerick, Ireland;
Education-Equality	Education Equality, Dublin, Ireland;
ERI	Edmund Rice International, Geneva, Switzerland;
ESCRightsInitiative	The ESC Rights Initiative, Dublin, Ireland;
Family&Life	Family & Life, Dublin, Ireland;
FLAC	Free Legal Advice Centres Ltd, Dublin, Ireland;
GIEACPC	London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
GLAN	Global Legal Action Network, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and Dublin, Ireland;
HAI	Humanist Association Ireland, Dun Laoghaire, Ireland;
ICI	Immigrant Council of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
ICTU	Irish Congress of Trade Unions, Dublin, Ireland;
IDS	Irish Deaf Society, Dublin, Ireland;
IFPA	Irish Family Planning Association, Dublin, Ireland;
IPRT	Irish Penal Reform Trust, Dublin, Ireland;
ISHR	International Service for Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland;
ITIA	Irish Translators' and Interpreters' Association
JFMResearch	Justice for Magdalenes Research, Co Cavan, Ireland;
MHR-Ireland	Mental Health Reform, Dublin, Ireland;
MLRC	Mercy Law Resource Centre, Dublin, Ireland;
MRCI	Migrant Rights Centre Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
NTWF	National Traveller Women's Forum, Dublin, Ireland;
OCO	Ombudsman for Children's Office, Dublin, Ireland;
ODVV	Organization for Defending Victim of Violence, Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of);
Oxfam-Ireland	Oxfam Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
PaveePoint	Pavee Point Traveller & Roma Centre, Dublin, Ireland;
Pro-Life-Campaign	Pro Life Campaign, Dublin, Ireland;
Shannonwatch	Shannonwatch, Limerick, Ireland;
SoS-Ireland	Survivors of Symphysiotomy, Dublin, Ireland;
SPMHS	St. Patrick's Mental Health Services, Dublin, Ireland;
Threshold	Threshold, Dublin, Ireland;
Trócaire	Kildare, Ireland;

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Immigrant Council of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland; Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion and European Network on Statelessness;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa, Canada; Abortion Rights Campaign Ireland and Sex Workers Alliance Ireland;

JS3-YRRN	Joint submission 3 Your Rights. Right Now. submitted by: Age Action, Educate Together, Free Legal Advice Centres, Gay and Lesbian Equality Network, Immigrant Council of Ireland, Irish Congress of Trade Unions, Irish Council for Civil Liberties, Irish Family Planning Association, Irish Penal Reform Trust, Irish Traveller Movement, Mercy Law Resource Centre, National Women's Council of Ireland, NUI Galway, Centre for Disability law & Policy, Pavee Point, Transgender Equality Network Ireland, Union of Students in Ireland, Disability Federation of Ireland; and endorsed by 52 organisations: Abortion Rights Campaign, Action Aid, Age Action, All Together in Dignity, Atheist Ireland, Barnardos, Cairde, Clondalkin Travellers Development Group, Comhlámh, Community Action Network, Community Law and Mediation, Disability Federation of Ireland, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Initiative, Educate Together, Focus Ireland, Free Legal Advice Centres, Friends of Londiani, Galway Centre for Independent Living, Galway Traveller Movement, Gay and Lesbian Equality Network, Immigrant Council of Ireland, Inclusion Ireland, Irish Advocacy Network, Irish Council for Civil Liberties, Irish Congress of Trade Unions, Irish Deaf Society, Irish Development Education Association, Irish Family Planning Association, Irish Penal Reform Trust, Irish Road Victims' Association, Irish Translators' and Interpreters' Association, Irish Traveller Movement, Justice for Magdalenes Research, LIR Anti Racism Training and Education Programme, Mercy Law Centre, Nasc The Irish Immigrant Support Centre, National Collective of Community Based Women's Networks, National Traveller Women's Forum, National Women's Council of Ireland, New Communities Partnership, NUI Galway Centre for Disability Law and Policy, Pavee Point, Pension Equality, Rape Crisis Network Ireland, Recovery Experts by Experience, Rialto Rights in Action, Survivors of Symphysiotomy, The Galway Leader Forum, The NEIL Programme, Transgender Equality Network Ireland, Union of Students in Ireland, Women's Aid, Ireland;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Privacy International and Digital Rights Ireland, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
JS5-Disability-Ireland	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Disability Federation of Ireland, Dublin Ireland, and Centre for Disability Law and Policy, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland;
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: IMU-CORI Justice Desk, Irish Missionary Union (IMU) and the Conference of Religious of Ireland (CORI), Dublin, Ireland;

National human rights institution:

IHREC	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission, Dublin, Ireland;*

Regional intergovernmental organization:

CoE	The Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France; CoE-ECRI, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, Report on Ireland, adopted on 5 December 2012, CRI (2013) 1; CoE-ECSR, European Committee of Social Rights, Conclusions 2011;
EU-FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna, Austria;
OSCE-ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Warsaw, Poland.

[2] For the full text of recommendations, see A/HRC/19/9/Add.1, 106.1 (Indonesia, Chile, Ecuador, Argentina, Peru, Austria, Canada, Greece, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Spain, Algeria, France, Hungary); 106.2 (Estonia, Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland, Switzerland); 106.3 (Peru); 106.4 (Iraq, Indonesia, Argentina, Ecuador, Spain, France); 106.5 (Costa Rica); 106.6 (Chile, Ecuador, Portugal, Slovenia, Turkey, France); 107.1 (Austria, Spain); 107.2 (Costa Rica); and 107.4 (Portugal, Ecuador).

[3] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[4] IHREC, para. 2.
[5] IHREC, para. 2.
[6] IHREC, para. 2.
[7] For the full text of recommendations, see A/HRC/19/9/Add.1, 106.9 (Australia); 106.10 (Portugal); 106.11 (Indonesia); 107.9 (Cambodia) and 107.10 (Sweden).
[8] For the full text of recommendation, see A/HRC/19/9/Add.1, 107.44 (Spain).
[9] IHREC, para. 3.
[10] IHREC, para. 4.
[11] IHREC, para. 5.
[12] IHREC, para. 4.
[13] IHREC, para. 4.
[14] IHREC, para. 5.
[15] IHREC, para. 8.
[16] IHREC, para. 7.
[17] IHREC, para. 9.
[18] IHREC, para. 14 and endnote 76.
[19] IHREC, para. 12.
[20] IHREC, para. 13.
[21] IHREC, para. 6.
[22] IHREC, para. 10.
[23] IHREC, para. 11.
[24] OCO, para. 3.
[25] For full text see, A/HRC/19/9, para. 108.14 (Uzbekisan).
[26] JS3-YRRN, para. 87.See also, MRCI, p3.
[27] JS3-YRRN, para. 87 and recommendation, p.17
[28] AI, p.2. See also, SPMHS, paras. 4-6.
[29] FLAC, point 1, p.1.

[30] AI, p.7. See also, FLAC, recommendation 1.1, p.1.
[31] MRCI, p.5.
[32] JS2, para. 5.
[33] OCO, para. 4. See also, JS3-YRRN, para. 70-75, recommendations, p.14.
[34] MLRC, para. 4.4.
[35] ESCRightsInitiative, p.3.
[36] JS3-YRRN, para. 8.
[37] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p.3. See also, Threshold, recommendation, para. 14 a.
[38] AI, p.2.
[39] JS3-YRRN, para. 4.
[40] For full text see, A/HRC/19/9, paras. 107.18 (Cambodia) and 107.22 (Indonesia).
[41] JS3-YRRN, para. 4.
[42] ISHR, p. 1 and recommendation, p.2.
[43] Trócaire, pp.2-3. See also, JS3-YRRN, para. 82, recommendations, p.15, and Dóchas, section 3.
[44] JS3-YRRN, paras. 3 and recommendations, pp. 2-3. See also, PaveePoint, part 2, Austerity, OCO, paras. 14, 19-20.
[45] FLAC, recommendation 3.3.
[46] JS3-YRRN, para. 5 and recommendation, p.3.
[47] AI, p.1.
[48] JS3-YRRN, paras. 17, 20, 24, 28, 41, 44, 48, 54, 59, 65, 69, 76, 80, 83, 90, 96.
[49] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p.9.
[50] JS6, p.2.
[51] See submission of SoS-Ireland.
[52] See submission of JFMResearch.
[53] See submission of ARA.
[54] AI, p. 6.
[55] JS3-YRRN, para. 42 and recommendations, p.9.
[56] For full text see, A/HRC/19/9, para. 107.23 (Austria).
[57] NTWF, p.9.
[58] OSCE-ODIHR, submission for Ireland, p.3.
[59] EU-FRA, *Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2013. Annual Report 2013*, part 6.3, p. 155. See also, MRCI, p.2, ICI, paras. 11-13, JS6, p.6, CoE-ECRI, CRI (2013), summary, p.7.
[60] ODVV, p.2.
[61] See also, A/HRC/19/9, paras. 107.25 (Brazil) and 107.26 (Malaysia).
[62] PPTRC, p.3, point 3 and recommendations. See also MRCI, p.2, ICI, para. 14, recommendations, FLAC, recommendation 5.5, JS6, p.5.
[63] JS3-YRRN, para. 31 and recommendation, p.6, and para. 52 and recommendation, p.10. See also, MLRC, recommendation, p.11; and Aetheist-Ireland, para. 2.3.
[64] ERI, recommendation 15, see also, recommendations 11-14. See also, SPMHS, paras. 19-41, OCO, para. 16.
[65] ERI, recommendation 21. See also, ERI paras. 16-23 and recommendations 22-23.
[66] JS3-YRRN, paras. 49-50 and recommendations, pp. 9-10.
[67] AA, paras. 3.4 and p.4, recommendation.
[68] JS3-YRRN, recommendations, p.12. See also AA, paras. 1-4.
[69] GLAN, para. 2.1. See also, GLAN, recommendations, para. 6.
[70] For full text, see A/HRC/19/9, paras. 107.41 (Uruguay) and 107.42 (Uruguay).
[71] OCO, para.11. See also, GIEACPC, p.1 and paras. 1.1-1.3and JS3-YRRN, para. 72.
[72] GIEACPC, para. 1.2. See also, GIEACPC, p.1 and paras. 1.1-1.3.
[73] For full text, See A/HRC/19/9, paras. 106.36 (Algeria), 106.37 (Norway), 106.38 (Australia), 106.39 (United States of America), 106.40 (Hungary), 106.44 (Denmark), 106.42 (Austria), 106.41 (Austria), 106.45 (Sweden), 106.47 (Peru), 107.34 (Uzbekistan) and 106.46 (Spain).
[74] IPRT, para. 4. See also, IMU-CORI, p. 3.
[75] IPRT, paras. 4-13 and recommendation 2, p.6. See also, JS6, pp.3-4.
[76] IPRT, para. 2.
[77] AI, p.2. See also JS6, recommendation, p.4.

[78] For full text see, A/HRC/19/9, paras. 106.2 (Estonia, Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland); and 106.3 (Peru).
[79] IPRT, recommendation 1, p.3. See also, IPRT, para. 3.
[80] SPMHS, para. 2. See also, SPMHS, paras. 19-41, including recommendations, paras. 21, 24, 29, 35, 39 and 41, OCO, para. 16.
[81] JS3-YRRN, para. 57. See also, SPMHS, paras. 12-18.
[82] SPMHS, paras.7-9.
[83] MHR-Ireland, para. 3, see also, 4-11.
[84] MHR-Ireland, para. 7. See also paras. 8-9.
[85] JS5-Disability-Ireland, recommendation 15. See also, MHR-Ireland, paras. 8-9.
[86] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p.9. See also, para. 45..
[87] NTWF, p.5, recommendations.
[88] FLAC, recommendation, 4.5.
[89] ICI, paras. 15-17, recommendations. See also, MRCI, p.2.
[90] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p. 17. See also, DL, pp.4-5 and MRCI, p.2.
[91] JS3-YRRN, para. 102 and recommendation, p.19. See also, IPRT, paras. 18-21 and recommendations 8-12.
[92] FLAC, recommendation, 4.3. See also, FLAC, recommendation, 4.4.
[93] JFMResearch, para. 2.3. See also, para. 2.2.
[94] JS3-YRRN, para. 15 and endnote 45.
[95] JFMResearch, paras. 5.4 (g, h, i) and 4.2-4.11.
[96] SoS-Ireland, paras. 5-6. See also, SoS-Ireland para. 16. 1.
[97] JS3-YRRN, para. 14.
[98] JS3-YRRN, para. 16. See also, AI, pp.6-7.
[99] ARA, paras. 1.3-1.5 and 2.3-2.9 and recommendation, para. 6.1 a.
[100] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p. 3. See also, SoS-Ireland, paras. 16-17.
[101] CoE, contribution regarding Ireland, section on social and economic rights, p.11 and European Committee of Social Rights, Conclusions 2011, p.21.
[102] OCO, paras. 8-10. See also, IPRT, pp.6-8, paras 14-17 and recommendations 3-6.
[103] JS4, p.16, recommendations, 1.
[104] ARA, paras. 3.1-3.2.
[105] ARA, para. 6.1, recommendations b-c and question 1, p.2.
[106] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p.4. See also, ISHR, part 3, p.2, Atheist-Ireland, paras.4.1-4.2, 3.4-3.10 and 2.1, recommendation, HAI, paras. 3.1-3.3 and recommendation 5.4.
[107] HAI, para. 4.2 and recommendation 5.5.
[108] Atheist-Ireland, paras. 5.1-5.2 and 2.2, recommendation.
[109] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p. 4. See also, ISHR, part 3, p.2.
[110] FLAC, recommendation, 7.1. See also ISHR, p.2, recommendations.
[111] ICTU, p.2.
[112] ICTU, recommendation, p.11 and JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p.8.
[113] CoE-ECRI, CRI (2013) 1, summary, p.8.
[114] CAID-Ireland, recommendations, p. 3. See also, JS3-YRRN, para. 82, recommendations, p.15 and Dóchas, section 3.
[115] FLAC, part 5, pp.4-7.
[116] FLAC, part 6, p.7. See also, MLRC, para. 4.2.
[117] MLRC, para. 3. See also, Threshold, recommendation 14 b.
[118] Threshold, para. 2. See also, Threshold, recommendation, para 14, d. OCO, para. 15.
[119] JS3-YRRN, para. 38. See also, MLRC, paras. 7.1-7.3, recommendation, p.11.
[120] JS3-YRRN, para.39 and recommendations, p.8. See also, MLRC, paras. 5.1-5.6 and recommendations, p.8, and Threshold, recommendations , para. 14.
[121] Threshold, para. 10.See also, paras. 6-9.
[122] Threshold, recommendations, para. 14, parts e, f, and j.
[123] JS3-YRRN, para. 34 and recommendations, p. 7.
[124] JS2, para. 10.
[125] IFPA, pp.3-4.
[126] JS3-YRRN, para. 68. See also IFPA, pp.3-4 and JS2, para. 15

[127] IFPA, p.5 and AI p.4.
[128] JS2, paras.19 and 17.
[129] JS3-YRRN, para. 66.
[130] ProLifeCampaign, pp.1-19.
[131] ADF International, paras. 3-23.
[132] Family&Life, pp.1-3.
[133] JS3-YRRN, recommendations, p.13.
[134] JS2, paras. 2 and 21-23.
[135] CoE, contribution regarding Ireland, section on execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, pp.6-7.
[136] JS3-YRRN, para. 21 and recommendations, p.5.
[137] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p.14.
[138] Education-Equality, sections 2-4, including para. 2.10 and para. 5.1. See also, ICI, para.10 and recommendation para 14.
[139] Education-Equality, paras. 5.2 a-f. See also, HAI, paras. 1.1-2.2 and recommendations 5.1-5.3.
[140] ADF International, paras. 24-32, Family&Life, pp. 4, 6-7.
[141] OCO, para. 18.
[142] ERI, paras. 17-21.
[143] ERI, recommendation 9. See also recommendations 8 and 10.
[144] JS5-Disability-Ireland, p. 2, part 1. See also, SPMHS, paras. 10-11.
[145] JS5-Disability-Ireland, p.4 and recommendations 6, 10 and 12. See also, MHR-Ireland, paras. 12-30.
[146] JS3-YRRN, recommendations, pp.5-6. See also, OCO, para. 17.
[147] IDS, p.2.
[148] JS3-YRRN, para. 27 and recommendation, p.6.
[149] PaveePoint, recommendation, p.1.part 1, ethnicity. See also, NTWF, p.2.
[150] PaveePoint, p.2, part 2, austerity. See also, FLAC, recommendations 5.3-5.5. JS6, pp.2-3, CoE-ECRI, CRI (2013)1, summary, pp. 7-8.
[151] PaveePoint, pp.2-3, part 3, framework for Traveller and Roma inclusion, and recommendations, p.3.
[152] NTWF, p.8.
[153] EU-FRA. Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2013, Annual Report 2013, part 7.3.3, p. 178.
[154] NTWF, pp.3-4.
[155] PaveePoint, p.3, part 4, Traveller health.
[156] NTWF, p.5.
[157] ICI, paras. 5-7.
[158] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p.17. See also, MRCI, p.5 and recommendations, p.9, CoE-ECRI, CRI (2013) 1, pp.7-8
[159] JS1, paras. 38-39 and pp. 11-12, recommendations, including recommendation IV. See also, DL, pp.1-3 and ICI, para. 9, recommendation.
[160] DL, pp. 3-4.
[161] JS3-YRRN, para. 85. See also, JS6, pp.4-5.
[162] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p.17.
[163] JS6, recommendation, p. 5.
[164] DL, recommendations, p.4.
[165] See also, JS6, pp. 4-5.
[166] ICI, para.8.
[167] MRCI, p.5.
[168] JS3-YRRN, recommendation, p.17.
[169] JS3-YRRN, para. 89 and recommendation, p. 17 and ITIA, pp. 2-4.
[170] Dóchas, section 2 and recommendation.
[171] Dóchas, section 3 and recommendation.
[172] ActionAid-Ireland, p.1.
[173] ActionAid-Ireland, recommendation 4, p.4. See also, CAID-Ireland, recommendations, p. 4 and JS3-YRRN, para. 82 and recommendations, p.15.
[174] Oxfam-Ireland, p.2.
[175] Oxfam-Ireland, recommendations, p.4.

[176] Shannonwatch, p.4, recommendation 1.See also, recommendations 2 and 3.